

## CLAIMS:

1. Arrangement on a semiconductor chip for calibrating a temperature setting curve having
  - a signal generation unit (2) for providing a first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ), which is proportional to the actual temperature  $T_1$  of the chip, whereby a
    - 5 signal offset ( $I_{virt}$ ,  $V_{virt}$ ,  $f_{virt}$ ) is creatable by the signal generation unit (2), which is combined with the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) defining a second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ );
    - a signal extraction unit (3) receiving the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) and the second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ ) for calculating a first temperature
      - 10 point ( $T_1$ ) based on the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) and a second temperature point ( $T_2$ ) based on the second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ ).
2. Arrangement as claimed in claim 1, whereby the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ), which is proportional to the actual temperature ( $T_1$ ) of the chip, is a current ( $I_{ptat1}$ ),
  - 15 a voltage ( $V_{ptat1}$ ) or a frequency ( $f_{ptat1}$ ).
3. Arrangement as claimed in claim 1, whereby the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) and the second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ ) are convertible into digital signals, whereby the temperature extraction unit (3) calculates the first and second temperature
  - 20 points ( $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ) for calibrating the temperature setting curve.
4. Method for calibrating a temperature setting curve of a temperature sensor arrangement on a semiconductor chip, the method comprising:
  - reading a first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ), which is proportional to
    - 25 the actual temperature ( $T_1$ ) of the chip

- generating a signal offset ( $I_{virt}$ ,  $V_{virt}$ ,  $f_{virt}$ ), which is combined with the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) defining a second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ )
- extracting a first actual temperature  $T_1$  from the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) and a second temperature ( $T_2$ ) from the second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ )

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5. Method as claimed in claim 4, whereby the resulting temperatures ( $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ) are used for providing calibration parameters to the chip.
  6. Method as claimed in claim 5, whereby calculating calibration parameters can be performed on-chip or off-chip.
  7. Method as claimed in claim 4, whereby additional signal offsets ( $I_{virt2}$ ,  $V_{virt2}$ ,  $f_{virt2}$ ) are provided for calculating more than two temperature points ( $T_n$ ) and calibrating a non linear temperature setting curve.
  8. Method as claimed in claim 4, whereby the signal offset ( $I_{virt}$ ,  $V_{virt}$ ,  $f_{virt}$ ) is subtracted from first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) or added to the first signal ( $I_{ptat1}$ ,  $V_{ptat1}$ ,  $f_{ptat1}$ ) defining the second signal ( $I_{ptat2}$ ,  $V_{ptat2}$ ,  $f_{ptat2}$ ), which is provided to the temperature extraction unit (3).